

# "Top of World" 50 Miles Away

Writer Gives Some Interesting Facts in Connection With Recent Aviation Feats.

## OF LITTLE SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Attempts to Go Higher Than MacReady's Record-Breaking Flight Would Not Be Productive of Worthwhile Results.

Washington.—The "top of the world" still waits to be reached. Lieutenant MacReady's record-breaking flight to a height of nearly eight miles left the "ceiling of the earth" still at least forty miles away.

How near the aviator may come to what is practically the upper limit of the atmosphere layer surrounding the earth we may not know in this generation. But the meteorologist and the astronomer tell us that both Major Schroeder after his flight of 28,150 feet and Lieutenant MacReady after his 40,800 were speaking only figuratively when they spoke of having attained the "top of the earth."

Layer Fifty Miles Thick.

The layer of atmosphere, many say, is at least fifty miles thick.

Aviators now have the means of taking sufficient oxygen along with them for their engines and for themselves, and the heat that keeps their bodies from freezing. They lack only denser air to fly upon at great heights. But this, of course, they will never have.

Yet there is another solution: The faster plane capable of rising still higher on an ever-thinning ocean of air.

It will be a problem forever increasingly difficult. The higher man rises, the thinner will be the air upon which he must depend for buoyancy.

Indeed the air gets thinner even in greater proportion than the increased height of the flight. For though MacReady had risen through but one-sixth of the air cushion that cradles the earth, he had left behind him four-fifths of the air.

From the surface of the earth, where the total pressure upon his body was fifteen tons, he had risen to a height where the pressure was but three tons. And had he gone three times as high he would have reduced the pressure to 50 pounds.

No Interest at Poles.

Any higher airplane flights than those that have been taken by these two men will have little scientific value. Their observations will give scarcely more information than that to be had from a balloon sent up with

various pieces of recording apparatus. But neither did the poles of the earth have great scientific interest. Yet men sought and attained them. And so long as the astronomer and the meteorologist make known the existence of an ocean of air beyond any sailed thus far, there will be a struggle to fathom its depth.

But for the present that fathoming will be done only from observation and deduction to be made upon terra firma. Among the best of the methods that are used to determine the upper limit of the blanket of air about the earth is called the "twilight method."

Twilight has been defined as the time after sunset when day seems to be continued into the night because of the sunlight that still shines upon the upper air.

It has been determined that twilight lasts until the sun is about eighteen degrees below the horizon, and with this as a known value and the radius of the earth given as 4,000 miles, it is not difficult to solve, by the methods of trigonometry, a right tri-

## Stewart's Life Romance Bared

Speedometer Man Really Was Terence O'Brien, One-Time Clipper of Horses.

## ALSO WAS MINING PROSPECTOR

Litigation Over \$5,257,343 Estate Left by Manufacturer Leads to Baring of "Family Skeleton"—Eccentric About Money.

Chicago.—Litigation over the \$5,257,343 estate left by the late John K. Stewart, founder and president of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer company, bared a "family skeleton."

Search of records of the Surrogate court in Riverhead, L. I., in which one of the two wills made by the Chicago millionaire was filed, revealed that his name was really Terence O'Brien. Under this name he had been a mining prospector in the West, always without much success.

From prospecting O'Brien turned his hand to clipping horses, following county fairs. In Seattle he met Arthur and Michael Conlon. Together they in-

## Woman Justice to Kiss Bridegrooms

Atlantic City, N. J.—Mrs. Cecelia Champion of Somers Point, newly elected a justice of the peace, announces she will go the marrying parsons one better. Where the parsons have made it a point to kiss the bride, Mrs. Champion says she will kiss the bridegroom. Mrs. Champion is considered handsome and is almost thirty years old.

angle that gives 48 miles as the height of the air still dense enough to reflect the twilight rays of the sun after it has set.

On the other hand, another method gives a different result. The presence of "shooting stars" in these fall nights, calculated often to be at a height of 200 miles, would seem to indicate that there must be air even at that height, for it is the friction of the air that heats the meteor as it rushes toward the earth.—Chester E. Tucker, in Chicago Post.

There are two vipers in India, one about 20 inches long and the other about 30 feet long.

vented a horse clipping machine. This contained a flexible shaft, which served as the basis of future automobile accessory appliances.

Soon Brings in Big Profits.

This shaft was patented for O'Brien by a lawyer named Stewart and soon it began to pay large profits. It was placed on the market as the John K. Stewart speedometer, the name of the lawyer furnishing part of the title and that of a race horse, "John K." furnishing the remainder.

O'Brien later decided to adopt as his own the name of the device he had placed on the market, and from that time on was known as John K. Stewart.

With the acquisition of his fair fortune O'Brien, now known as Stewart, left the West and moved to Chicago, introduced the speedometer and soon his wealth grew to great proportions. He purchased a residence at 3217 Sheridan road and bought a mansion at Center Point, L. I., to which he later moved with his wife and two daughters, Marion and Jean.

He was in his early forties when he died, leaving an estate of five to seven millions.

Both Stewart and his widow, who died nine months after him were eccentric in handling money. First a clerk in the office of the Speedometer company discovered some deposit slips on Chicago banks calling for \$1,800,000 which it was not known that Mr. Stewart possessed. This money was found in six banks and turned into the estate. Shortly afterwards Leonard H. La Chance, now chairman of the board of directors of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer company, and trustee of the Stewart estate, received a bill for \$7.50 for the rent of a safety deposit vault of which he knew nothing.

Daughters Get Estate.

In the safety deposit vault \$250,000 more was discovered. At another time a suitcase which Mrs. Stewart, who died in Alton, Ill., had left in a hotel there was opened and \$800,000 in currency, in \$5,000 and \$10,000 gold certificates rolled out. This suitcase also contained \$280,000 in certified checks. The suitcase had been carried around the country without more than the usual care.

The fortune left by Stewart was originally divided between his two daughters, but Jean died October 10 last, while still a child. Marion married Robert B. Honeyman Jr., of New York City, and inherited the entire estate.

It was her action in filing, through her father-in-law Robert B. Honeyman, a New York lawyer, a suit charging incompetence and general mismanagement of the estate, that led to the discovery of the romance of her father's career.

## 'U. S. MUST SAVE WORLD'—HARDING

PRESIDENT DELIVERS STIRRING ADDRESS TO CONGRESS IN PERSON.

## SYNOPSIS OF SPEECH

URGES MANY REFORMS IN ADMINISTRATION POLICIES BY NEW CONGRESS.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Washington.—Stressing the great and far-reaching contribution which the American people must be prepared to make toward the economic and financial rehabilitation of a world still staggering under the disorders bequeathed by war, President Harding voiced a solemn warning in the message he delivered in person to Congress that "no permanent readjustments can be effected without consideration of our inescapable relationship to world affairs in finance and trade."

"We should be unworthy of our best traditions if we were unmindful of social, moral and political conditions which are not of direct concern to us, but which do appeal to the human sympathies and the very becoming interest of a people blessed with our national sympathies," the President said.

The President emphasized that in the main the contribution of this republic to restored normalcy in the world must come through the initiative of the executive branch of the government, but the best intentions and most carefully considered purposes would fall utterly if the sanction and the co-operation of Congress were not cheerfully accorded.

For the first time in years, since the grim shadows of the World War first began to gather over the American people, Congress listened to a presidential message that was almost entirely devoted to the grave domestic issues confronting the American nation, and which skipped over, except in the most general way, the serious international questions facing the American people.

The synopsis of President Harding's message to Congress follows: Mr. Speaker and Members of the Congress—It is a very gratifying privilege to come to the Congress with the republic at peace with all the nations of the world. More, it is equally gratifying to report that our country is not only free from every impending menace of war, but there are growing assurances of the permanency of the peace which we so deeply cherish.

For approximately ten years we have dwelt amid menaces of war or as participants in war's actualities, and the inevitable aftermath, with its disorders and conditions, has added to the difficulties of government, which adequately cannot be appraised except by those who are in immediate contact and know the responsibilities. Our tasks would be less difficult if we had only ourselves to consider, but so much of the world was involved, the disorders and conditions are so well-nigh universal, even among nations not engaged in actual warfare, that no permanent readjustments can be effected without consideration of our inescapable relation to world affairs in finance and trade.

Indeed, we should be unworthy of our best traditions if we were unmindful of social, moral and political conditions which are not of direct concern to us, but which do appeal to the human sympathies and the very becoming interest of a people blessed with our national good fortune. It is not my purpose to bring to you a program of world restoration. In the main such a program must be worked out by the nations most directly concerned. They must themselves turn to the heroic remedies for the menacing conditions under which they are struggling, then we can help and we mean to help.

We shall do so unselfishly because there is compensation in the consciousness of assisting, selfishly, because the commerce and international exchanges in trade which marked our high tide of fortunate advancement are possible only when the nations of all continents are restored to stable order and normal relationship. In the main the contribution of this republic to restored normalcy in the world must come through the initiative of the executive branch of the government, but the best of intentions and most carefully considered purposes would fall utterly if the sanction and the co-operation of Congress were not cheerfully accorded.

I am very sure we shall have no conflict of opinion about constitutional duties or authority. During the anxieties of war, when necessity seemed compelling, there were excessive grants of authority and an extraordinary concentration of powers in the chief executive. The repeal of wartime legislation and the automatic expirations which attend the peace proclamations have put an end to these emergency excesses, but I have the wish to go farther than that. I want to join you in restoring, in the most cordial way, the spirit of co-ordination and co-operation and that mutuality of confidence and respect which is necessary in representative popular government.

Encroachment upon the functions of Congress or attempted dictation of its

policy are not to be thought of, much less attempted, but there is an insistent call for harmony of purpose and concord of action to speed the solution of the difficult problems confronting both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is worth while to make allusion here to the character of our government, mindful as one must be that an address to you is no less a message to all our people for whom you speak most intimately. Ours is a popular government through political parties. We divide along political lines and I would ever have it so.

Summary of the main points as follows:

First—The imperative need of "elastic and flexible" tariff legislation which would enable the President, through the federal tariff commission, to meet effectively the changing trade and industrial conditions, not only in this country, but abroad.

Second—The urgent necessity of a "general policy of transportation of distributed industry, and of highway construction to encourage the spread of our population and to restore the proper balance between city and country."

Third—The strong desire of the administration for further revenue revision and "renewed consideration of our tax program," despite the inevitable divergence of opinion in seeking the reduction, amelioration and readjustment of the burdens of taxation.

Fourth—The expressed opposition of the administration to the abrogation of certain commercial treaties proposed by the Jones merchant marine act on the ground that to denounce them would "involve us in a chaos of trade relationships and add indescribably to the confusion of the already disordered commercial world."

Fifth—The expansion of the American merchant marine under an administration plan to be later submitted to Congress which, while contemplating no greater draft on the public treasury than is provided by the Jones act, "will appeal to the pride and encourage the hope of all the American people," in American shipping flying the American flag.

Sixth—Early enactment of the foreign debt funding that the administration may be cloaked with ample authority to deal with the \$11,000,000,000 foreign indebtedness to the United States which is now denied it and which is hindering readjustments among our debtors and accomplishing nothing for ourselves.

Seventh—Systematic encouragement of agriculture by the development of adequate distribution and marketing facilities for agricultural products and the adoption of co-operative marketing programs for that purpose.

Eighth—The early termination of a "great volume of uneconomic and wasteful transportation" and a revision of "the existing scheme of adjusting freight rates," with adequate legislation to meet the serious railroad problems so vitally affecting the welfare of the American people.

Ninth—Recommended a congressional appropriation to purchase food for the starving Russians.

Tenth—Suggested the advisability of a constitutional amendment to prohibit the issuance of tax free securities.

Eleventh—Declared both corporations and labor unions should be regulated and supervised in the interests of public welfare and suggested quasi-judicial tribunals to settle labor disputes.

Touches on Conference.

Agreeable to your expressed desire and in complete accord with the purposes of legislative branch of the government, there is in Washington, as you happily know, an international conference now most earnestly at work on plans for the limitation of armaments, a naval holiday and the just settlement of problems which might develop into causes of international disagreement.

It is easy to believe a world hope is centered on this capital city. A most gratifying world accomplishment is not improbable.

A hearty reception was given the President by what was said to be one of the largest audiences ever jammed into the House chamber. Demonstrations of a minute each occurred when he entered and again when he concluded the audience standing and applauding. Applause also broke into his address frequently, especially from House members when he discussed administration policy and with special volume when he advanced his plan for a tribunal to weigh disputes between capital and labor and declared labor organizations should not be permitted to "exact unfair terms of employment or subject the public to actual distress."

The audience, which also included the cabinet, diplomatic corps and many high officials, responded warmly when with feeling the President urged aid for starving peoples of Russia and proposed a gift of 10,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,000,000 bushels of seed.

Yanks Bring Wives From Rhine.

New York.—The first detachment of American troops to be sent home from the army of occupation in Germany, consisting of eleven officers and 900 men, arrived here on the transport Cantigny. The ship's best accommodations were occupied by seventy-three German-born wives of American soldiers and eight Rhine babies.

Wreck Dead Total Twenty-seven.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The death list as a result of the collision of Reading railway passenger trains at Bryn Athyn apparently stands at twenty-seven. Thirteen of the victims have been identified and fourteen others are still missing and believed to have been killed.

## BEFORE AND AFTER CHILDBIRTH

Mrs. Williams Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Kept Her in Health

Overpeck, O.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me both before and after my baby was born. I suffered with backache, headache, was generally run down and weak. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised in the newspapers and decided to try it. Now I feel fine, take care of my two boys and do my own work."

I recommend your medicine to anyone who is ailing. You may publish my testimonial if you think it will help others. —Mrs. Carrie Williams, Overpeck, Ohio.

For more than forty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been restoring women to health who suffered from irregularities, displacements, backaches, headaches, bearing-down pains, nervousness or "the blues." Today there is hardly a town or hamlet in the United States where some woman does not reside who has been made well by it. That is why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is now recognized as the standard remedy for such ailments.

If Your Ford Does This



It Needs Advance Cork Insert Brake Lining for Fords

Don't blame the car—it's the fault of hard, slippery brake lining. Have your dealer replace it with

ADVANCE AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES CORP.  
1125 Franklin Avenue, Chicago

At the Top of the Stairs.

During my service in the army I was one day corporal in charge of quarters. One of my duties was to escort the officer of the day on his tour of inspection, preceding him into the men's quarters and loudly calling them to attention.

This particular day I preceded him up the stairs to the upper floor of our barracks, and when about half way up loudly shouted, "Attention."

Upon reaching the top of the stairs I discovered the colonel and a dozen other officers of the regiment rightly standing at attention. They had picked the place out as a quiet one to get some gas mask drill, and burst out with a wild shout of laughter when they saw me and the second loney in the rear.—Chicago Journal.

Freshen a Heavy Skin

With the antiseptic, fascinating Cuticura Talcum Powder, an exquisitely scented convenient, economical face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume. Renders other perfumes superfluous. One of the Cuticura Toilet Trio (Soap, Ointment, Talcum).—Advertisement.

Slow to Learn.

"How long have the Gawkers been rich?"

"Oh, long enough to get used to a butler."

"That's ambiguous."

"How so?"

"I know an old gentleman who made his pile in the first Yukon gold rush, and he still gets fussed when his butler catches him sitting around the house in his sock-feet."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## A Beautiful Woman is Always a Well Woman

San Antonio, Tex.—"After a serious illness, when my strength seemed as though it would not come back to me, I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a tonic. I had seen it recommended so highly that I felt I could not go far astray. This medicine did all for me that could be desired. It restored me to perfect health and strength in a comparatively short time and I am as strong and well as can be. 'Favorite Prescription' is a splendid tonic and builder for women and it is a pleasure to recommend it." Mrs. Bettie McLane, 308 Bowie St.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has made many women happy by making them healthy. Get it at once from your nearest druggist in either tablet or liquid; or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial pkg. tablets and write for free medical advice.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Address and Book Free. Dates reasonable. Highest references. Satisfaction.

Good Enough.

"I think Scordis will make a good man to appoint as judge."

"But, governor, he is not a profound lawyer."

"Maybe not, but he has a large fund of common sense."

Way of the transgressor is hard, but some transgressors think the excitement is a recompense.

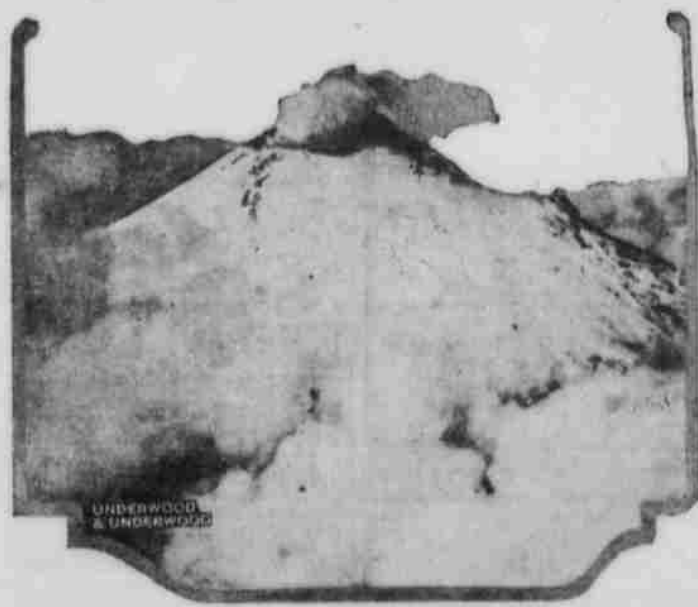
MURINE Night Morning



Keep Your Eyes Clear—Clear and Healthy

Write for Free Eye Book Murine Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

## Popocatepetl Is Becoming Dangerous



First airplane photograph of Popocatepetl, Mexico's famous volcano, which is just now becoming so vigorously active that the inhabitants of the villages at its base have left their homes. The mountain, composed chiefly of porphyritic obsidian, rises in a cone 17,720 feet above sea level, about ten miles southwest of Mexico City.

## Virginia Boy, 7 Years Old, Arrested as Horse Thief

Ronoke, Va.—Russell Smith, seven years old, was arrested recently on a charge of stealing a horse. The boy was turned over to L. E. Watson, probation officer. This is the youngest offender of the law who has been arrested here in 20 years, it was said.

## Gems Kicked About Street

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Diamond rings worth \$5,000, tied in a linen handkerchief, were kicked about the streets and trampled by students of Tarentum two days before Joseph DeNunzio of Tarentum picked up the bundle in Center street. The diamonds were lost by Mrs. Joseph Klein of Tarentum on Monday morning, when she was shopping. The jewelry was turned over to the owner by DeNunzio. Mrs. Klein is a widow.

## WILL STUDY SLEEPING SICKNESS

First Organized Investigation of Disease to Be Made.

Expedition Conducted by Four Physicians and Two Veterinary Scientists Will Study Sickness in Tropical Africa.

London.—An expedition formed by the Tropical Diseases Prevention association soon will leave to make the first organized attempt to investigate on the spot the treatment of sleeping sickness, as distinct from the question of the mere transmission of the disease.

The expedition will be conducted by four physicians and two veterinary scientists, and it is expected the work will occupy two and a half years. It is sought to carry out the work in different centers with the sanction and support of the governments interested, and it is hoped that it will result

in a general system of vaccination whereby all individuals arriving in a danger zone will be inoculated and so gradually rendered immune.

The expedition will first work in Uganda. It will probably proceed later to the Belgian Congo, and it is hoped to extend the work to Rhodesia and the Sudan, where there is a big epidemic of the disease.

The sleeping sickness has been prevalent among the natives of West Africa for 100 years. It is generally attributed to a parasite carried by a species of the tsetse fly which infects cattle. The disease has caused heavy mortality among the natives of the Congo and Uganda for many years, and is greatly dreaded by Europeans in the parts of Africa where it exists. Its origin has been the subject of much medical research.

Sulphuric turpentine gas given off when wood is boiled in paper making is used in making TNT.